

VOL. XXXV.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right. When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup. There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

MOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

NOTICE

Postponement of Sale OF THE KONA SUGAR CO., LTD.

WHEREAS UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a decree and order of sale made and entered by the Hon. W. S. Edings, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in a certain cause pending before the said Honorable Judge at Chambers, entitled R. W. McChesney, J. M. McChesney and F. W. McChesney, partners, etc., vs. the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., a corporation, and the First American Savings and Trust Co., Ltd., a corporation, the undersigned, receiver of said Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., was authorized and directed to advertise for sale and to sell at public vendue on the 4th day of December, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, all and singular the goods, chattels, effects and property, real, personal and mixed, of said Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., and in pursuance of said decree and order of sale said property was duly advertised and on the day and hour and at the place in said advertisement specified the said property was duly offered for sale at which time and place there being no bidders nor any bid for said property the said sale was duly postponed to the hour of 11 a. m. on the 15th day of December, 1902, at the same place.

Notice is hereby given that at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of December, 1902, at the front door of the Court House at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, I will proceed to sell said property according to the terms and conditions of the notice of sale heretofore given.

F. L. DORTCH, Receiver of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd. 6345

FOR SALE.

One 5-Roller Mill with cane and trash carriers complete, of the following dimensions:

One 3-Roller Mill, 26"x54", built by Tait & Watson, Glasgow, with engine, built by same firm.

One 2-Roller Mill, 30"x60", built by Honolulu Iron Works, with Putnam Engine, 14"x36".

The above machinery is guaranteed in first class order, (almost as good as new), will be sold at a bargain, in whole or in part to suit purchaser.

Apply PAUAUHAU SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY,

Or WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Keonani (w), late of Honolulu, Oahu.

A. S. Mahaulu, administrator of the estate of Keonani (w), deceased, having this day filed a petition praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate situated at Puukapu, Honolulu, Oahu, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, and pursuant to the order of Hon. W. J. Robinson, Third Judge of said Court, thereupon duly given and made.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and next of kin of said deceased and all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before said Court on Monday, the 5th day, of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1902. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit.

6342—Dec. 4, 11, 18, 26.

RECOLLECTIONS OF KAMEHAMEHA V.

Bold and Wise Sovereign as Remembered by R. A. Lyman.

Hawaii has not been known to the world very many years, but during that time a King of whom she may well be proud has reigned over the land, a King who would compare very favorably with the monarchs of more enlightened nations, Kamehameha V., who ascended the throne of the Hawaiian Islands upon the death of Kamehameha IV. in 1863.

Before ascending the throne Kamehameha V. had acted as Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha IV. He had a very strong will, so that he was not Minister in name alone, but attended faithfully to the duties of his office.

Upon the death of his brother, Kamehameha IV., Kamehameha V. showed his strong will. He persuaded his sister, Victoria, to give up ascending the throne, and in a few hours had himself proclaimed as King. He declined to take an oath to the Constitution, and after making a trip to several parts of the Islands, called a Constitutional Convention to meet in Honolulu, and upon the delegates refusing to impose a property qualification for voters, the King sent them home and promulgated a new Constitution, in which he inserted a clause that no one could ascend the throne without taking the oath to this Constitution. In after years when I became well acquainted with Kamehameha, he often told me that he would not take the oath of the old Constitution, as he had made up his mind to set it aside, and he did not wish to commit perjury by swearing to support a Constitution that he had determined to set aside. The King felt that it would be wrong to commit perjury himself, and one example will show what he thought of others perjurying themselves. When Kamehameha received the news that K— of Kona had given up being a minister of the gospel, I and several others were present. The King said that he had hoped that K— would stand firm as long as he lived; that he was sorry to have to say it of his own people, but too many of them would commit perjury in court, and that the native ministers and church members seemed to think they could take an oath to be ministers of the gospel or followers of Christ, and that when they got tired of that, they could go back to a life of sin as easily as they could put on a new coat; and as long as the Nation does not realize the solemnity of an oath to God, and the sin of breaking that oath, the Nation could never amount to anything.

When Kamehameha came to the throne, he found that his late brother owed so much money that most of his lands would have to be sold to settle up the estate. So he had the Act passed setting apart the Crown Lands, the income of which was used to pay his brother's debts, and after those debts were paid, then the income was to be for the Crown. Kamehameha V. was not a King simply in name, but took an active part in the Government, and was well informed as to what his ministers were doing. He always dictated the program for the state funerals which occurred during his reign. He always prepared his own speeches for the opening and closing of legislatures and for other state occasions. In order to keep himself well informed about other countries, the King took a great many American and English papers and magazines. It was his custom to read the speeches made in the English Parliament and in the American Congress, and he kept himself well informed as to the measures brought forward in those bodies. Several months before the legislature was to meet, Kamehameha would hold a cabinet meeting nearly every day to discuss the measures that the government was going to bring before the legislature. The King said, "I want my Cabinet to know before the legislature meets what I will support and what I will not support; and I wish the Cabinet to show me beforehand the reasons why the government should bring forward certain measures; and then there will be no surprise to my Cabinet during the session of the legislature from not knowing what my views are."

Kamehameha was an honorable business man, and was unwilling to take an unfair advantage of others in business. Several years before he ascended the throne he failed in business and went into bankruptcy. After he had been on the throne over a year he directed Judge Harris, who had been his lawyer when he failed, to pay all his old creditors in full, saying, "Although the court has released me from paying these claims in full, I wish to have them all paid, as I am in a position to do it and do not wish any one to lose a cent by my having failed before."

The King was very particular about the small matters of business, and did not leave everything to others to look after. He always kept the run of anything that was purchased for him or by his orders. He would enter the price in his memorandum book. After breakfast he would call his people together, and looking over his book, would pass out the money to those who had made the purchases, saying, "You promised that such and such an article would be paid for today, now go and pay for it."

Business men in Honolulu have told me that they felt sure of their money



on time when the King's servants made any purchases in his name. On his trips to Hilo, he would direct me to pay all his bills for supplies and to draw on him. I was constantly purchasing hundreds of dollars' worth of feathers, canoes, olona and other articles, and drawing on him for the money, and during the seven years that I was doing this I never had a complaint from any one of my drafts not being cashed on presentation.

At one time on a short trip to Hilo, he lodged in a native man's small house at the mouth of the Waialae stream, instead of going to Keelikalani's house. Just before going on board of the steamer he called for the owner of the house and gave him twenty dollars in gold. The man exclaimed, "What is this for?" and placed it on the mat. The King said, "I have turned you out of your house for two days and I wish to give you a little present for your kindness to me." The man declined, saying, "You are my King and everything belongs to you, and I do not wish anything." The King replied, "I am not King to get whatever I can out of the people. I receive my salary so as to pay for what I need. I am not giving this to you as pay, but as a small present," he then walked off to the boat leaving the money there.

Kamehameha would not take undue advantage of others, but at the same time he would not allow the natives to hang around the palace without working.

About two weeks after his father Kekuanaoa's funeral, he called his father's retainers together and said to them, "You have mourned with me for my father, and now it is time for you to go to work. Those of you who want to work for me can have work, and if you need money to buy clothes with I will advance it on account, and I will pay you so many dollars a month for work." They replied, "Your father fed us all the time, and did not make us work, and you should do the same." Kamehameha replied, "I am not King to teach the Nation to be idle, but it is my place to teach the people to work and support their families. I do not want anybody to work for nothing; those who want to work for me will be paid for it, and those who do not want to work for me must go elsewhere to live, as after a certain time no food will be given out to those who are able to work and will not work. You have shown great respect for my father, and now you can not do him or the Nation any good by sitting in idleness and saying, 'We do this out of love for your father.'" The King kept his men at work, reclaiming marshes at Waikiki and planting taro or fishing, and when at Kaunakakai, on Molokai, would set them building walls or fishing.

Kamehameha always claimed that children should be educated to work as well as in their books. That if they were not taught to work with their hands while in school, they would not work after they left school, but the young men would think that they must be lawyers or something of the kind, and get their living by idleness, if money should not come in fast enough to suit them.

Kamehameha may have encouraged the hula in his younger days, but several years before he came to the throne he found that the natives on his lands on Oahu were travelling thirty miles a day to see the hula dances, and when at home were sleeping around their houses in the day time and going to dances at night, and neglecting to plant and cultivate food for their families. It roused his indignation, and he forbade their having any more dances on his lands, and turned off the hula dancers. At the next session of the Legislature he used all his influence to have the law passed prohibiting the Hawaiian hula unless a license was first obtained, and forbidding any license to be granted outside of Honolulu. While he was Minister of the Interior he had the law enforced very strictly, and to the day of his death he often said he found it necessary to stop the hula, as it demoralized the natives all through the country, and broke up all work.

When the King's sister Victoria died, the natives performed a good many hulas around the palace grounds before the funeral. Afterwards he told me that he was sorry he had allowed it, and that he would have no more of it there. When his father died, the choir were allowed to sing at night, but there

were no scenes of hula like those that had been held there formerly.

Having long known Kamehameha V., and having been in his employ until the time of his death, I can say that I saw nothing in him that led me to think of kahunaism or sorcery. In justice to him it should be said that he was not a kahuna, and that Kalaikaua did not inherit his policy of kahunaism from him. That he did not care to have kahunas live on his lands or on the crown lands as squatters, is shown by the following extract taken from one of his letters: "Haa has written to me about his having been ejected from living at Pihonua. Happily 'squatters' are not recognized in law, and I see no difficulty in ousting him from the land. As owners of the crown property we can allow or disallow people living as squatters on the crown lands. The question with us is, shall we harbor this man, and by so doing drive off the majority of the people from Pihonua? There can be no doubt in my mind of the authority and right of a Konoiki over a land to object to any squatter living on his land." True, Kamehameha believed in dreams, and had superstitious ideas like other Hawaiians, but are the Hawaiians the only people who have superstitious ideas and believe in dreams? Have not books about dreams and their meanings been written and printed by foreigners, and have they not in many instances been translated into Hawaiian, which helps to confirm the belief?

Kamehameha V. also believed in and knew how to use Hawaiian herbs, many of which are very powerful and the use of which is now very much abused. In early days, and now in many instances, prayers and incantations were made to the various gods, but Kamehameha V., so far as I know, never practiced any of these arts. People are known to whom some of these medicines were given without the use of kahunaism. Some of these receipts were given to others and nothing said about praying to the gods, etc. Though he understood the use of Hawaiian medicines he did not practice their arts.

It has been said that Kamehameha V. did not care to appoint Hawaiians to positions of honor, and that when asked for his reasons he kept silent. This was not the case, as he really desired to place the Hawaiians in offices of honor, but he felt that few of them were capable of holding those offices, as he once told Lunaillo, when he asked him why he did not place more Hawaiians in the higher offices. The King replied: "Cousin, you and the natives have only yourselves to thank for not being in these offices. You know very well, cousin, that you could have the highest office in the kingdom that is in my gift, if you would only keep straight and attend to business." Lunaillo replied, "I know it." The King then said: "Cousin, when I first came to the throne, I tried filling the higher offices with Hawaiians, and the first thing I knew the men were too big for their offices. I found they were keeping too many people around them, and drinking too much and not attending to their duties. Soon the government money was missing, and so I quietly put my hand in my pocket and repaid the money to the government, and dropped those persons and put in their places men who would not disgrace the country by drinking and squandering the government money. There are plenty of natives who know enough and are smart enough to perform the duties of a great many of these offices, but it is hard to find one who will not be upset after a while by being put into office, and disgrace himself and the nation. I feel that it is too bad that it is so, but, cousin, you know it is true." Lunaillo replied: "Yes, it is so."

Though Kamehameha had been in the habit of drinking a good deal in his younger days, he was quite temperate before he came to the throne, and was more and more so as long as he lived, and would never screen his servants when they got drunk or broke the laws. When they were arrested he would either pay the fine or let them stay in jail as he thought best. The police were not afraid to arrest his servants, as they knew that the king would approve of their doing their duty.

When S. K— was discharged from being a turnkey at the jail, he went to the King and asked him to reinstate him. The King told him that he had been warned not to get drunk, but as he had not listened, he had lost his place; but he offered him another chance. He said to K—, "You can go up to Kona and look after my lands there as long as you let liquor alone, and I will get other work for you; but if you commence drinking again, I will not give you any further help." This kept S. K— in check as long as Kamehameha lived.

After the great earthquake of 1868, when Kamehameha was on his way to Hilo and Kau on the steamer Kilauea, to see if the report was true that the lava had surrounded a number of natives on the seashore in Kau, he was suffering with a heavy cold, and one of the passengers urged him to take a little whiskey, but he refused, saying that it would have been better for him if he had left it alone years before. Kamehameha V. really saw the evil caused by liquor and refused to sign a bill allowing liquor to be sold to the Hawaiians.

The King had the welfare of the nation at heart, and tried hard to get a reciprocity treaty negotiated with the United States, and was planning to go himself to the States to work for the treaty. He approved of the establishment of a leper asylum on Molokai; took great interest in the building of the Hawaiian hotel in Honolulu and the court house in Hilo, and had the Government building commenced in Honolulu. Kamehameha felt that good roads ought to be made around the Islands, and at the time of his death had formed plans for a wagon road from Hilo directly to Kona, running past Kalahele and Ahua Umi.

Kamehameha V. spoke well of most of the missionaries, and tried to put good men into office, and did not hesitate to place a missionary's son in of-

(Continued on Page 12.)

SEARCHING FOR SITES

The Postoffice Plot Causes Much Discussion.

COMMITTEE ADDS NEW MEMBERS

The Sub-Bodies Will Report This Morning Upon the Various Locations Suggested.

Work toward securing a site for the proposed Federal building has taken form, and is being so actively prosecuted that when the committee appointed by Governor Dole, for the purpose of securing a plot of ground, meets for the second time this morning, the reports of the subcommittees are expected to bring into shape for argument, the various qualities and advantages of the several locations which have been suggested.

The organization meeting of the committee, held in the directors' room of Alexander & Baldwin, yesterday morning, was a most successful inauguration of the work, and the opinions of the committeemen and the visitors freely expressed, gave ground for the hope that in the end the site chosen will be one which will meet with the approval of the community. The committee was fully represented at the meeting, and there were several others who attended for the purpose of hearing the discussions. Those present when Chairman L. A. Thurston called for order were: F. A. Schaefer, Prince David Kawananakoa, Matthew Heffern, J. M. Oat, A. Gartley, F. W. Macfarlane and George R. Carter of the committee and Governor Dole, W. L. Hopper, F. S. Dodge, Gen. A. S. Hartwell and F. E. Nichols.

The committee got to work by the election of A. Gartley as secretary, after which the chairman went over the various plots of ground which have been discussed as prospective locations. These are as follows: The lot bounded by King, Merchant and Alakea streets, known as the gore; that of Samuel Allen, at the mauka-Waikiki corner of King and Alakea streets; the Bishop estate lot on King street, near the Young building; the Hopper property at King and Punchbowl; the corner of Richards and Union Square, and the Lewis property adjoining the present postoffice site in Bethel street. The chairman said that he would suggest that there be named committees which would have for their purpose the ascertaining of the will of the owners of the lands, so that in the event of any one being determined to fight against the government taking the plot, even through the courts, the matter could be dropped as to that location. He suggested also that it would be well to feel the pulse of the government so that it could be learned whether or not it would transfer lands in exchange for the site chosen by the committee, if it should be another than the present one.

F. W. Macfarlane raised the point as to whether or not the committee would be acting within its province if there should be inquiry as to prices of land, and the chairman thought this was an essential, Mr. Schaefer suggesting that the terms could be treated confidentially. Mr. Schaefer also thought it would be best to take the temper of the committee as to the propriety of recommending that there be one building for the postoffice and another for the courts. The feeling however seemed to be that this would be largely a matter depending upon the sites which would come before the committee.

Mr. Macfarlane said that the Chamber of Commerce would take no action until the committee had made a report, and he thought this would give the former body a chance to approve. He said that he had heard the suggestion made that the postoffice be placed as close to the wharves as possible, so that the cost of transferring the mails might be kept down. He called attention to the fact that in San Francisco, where the postal work is mostly done in the Ferry depot, the cost of handling the mails is smaller than in any other American city.

Chairman Thurston said that the point brought out by the last speaker brought up the point that each of the organized bodies of the city be asked to send a delegate to the meetings of the committee, saying that in this way there would be reduced the chances of a delay or a split in the recommendations of the various organizations, over the committee report.

George R. Carter said that he had the same opinion. There was he thought a danger of a split, owing principally to the fact that the people were too much tied to their old ideas and associations. He called attention to the example of Chicago, where the people bury local differences when they want anything and so generally get it. He thought every argument should be prepared in advance, for the Secretary of the Treasury, for each member of the Congressional committee would have a

(Continued on Page 10.)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CONTRACTORS.

WM. F. PATY.—Contractor and Builder, store and office fitting; shop Alakea St., between King and Hotel res., 1641 Anapuni.

DENTISTS.

ALBERT B. CLARK, D.D.S.—Beretania and Miller; office hours, 9 to 6.

J. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Leve bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 434.

ENGINEERS.

ARTHUR C. ALEXANDER.—Surveyor and Engineer, 409 Judd bldg.; R. O. box 722.

JATTON, NEILL & CO., LTD.—Engineers, Electricians and Boilermakers, Honolulu.

C. H. KLUEGEL—Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Irrigation Works and Railways, from survey to completion. Room 401 Stangenwald Building.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E. Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 509 Judd bldg., Honolulu; P. O. box 705.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

S. B. ROSE, Agent, . . . Honolulu.

MUSICIANS.

COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL.—Love Building, Fort Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. MARY F. BARRY.—Office and residence No. 144 Beretania street. Tel. Blue 482.

DR. GEO. W. BURGESS.—Office and residence 240 S. King St., 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 7 p. m. Tel. Main 128.

DR. J. B. DE FARIA.—(European).—Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office and residence, Metropole building, Alakea St. Office hours: From 8:30 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. K. HAIDA.—Office near Palama Chapel, King St. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 3531.

DR. T. MITAMURA.—Office, 1463 Nuanu St. Tel. White 152; 8 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE and rent at C. A. Cowan, Union St., opposite Pacific Club. 6351

NOTICE.

PERSONS needing, or knowing of those who do need, protection from physical or moral injury, which they are not able to obtain for themselves, may consult the Legal Protection Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, 9 McIntyre building. W. M. RICE, Supt. 6105

Pacific Transfer Co.

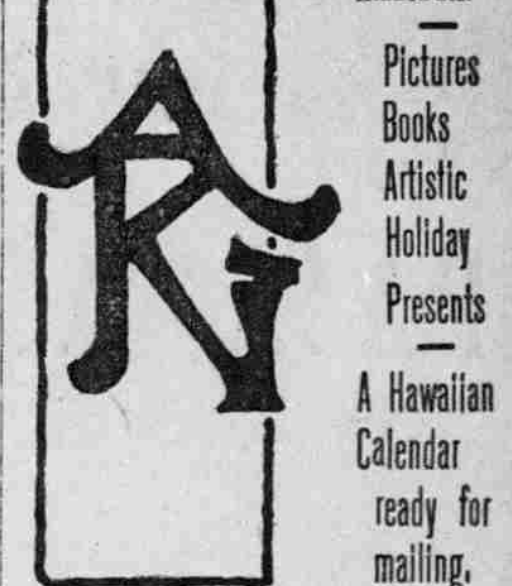
JAS. H. LOVE, MANAGER.

MAIN 58.

Office, King St., opposite New Young Block.

A. R. GURREY, JR.

Hotel and Alakea St.



For Christmas

Take Your Choice of Photographs

Don't wait 'till the last minute. We want you to take that which suits you best. You choose the style and we furnish you the best photographs you can get anywhere. In posing, retouching and finishing we promise you the best that can be done.

J. J. WILLIAMS Photographer

Entrance Fort St., Boston Block.



as can be produced by a Date Expert Dentist in the city.

Barber Shop

MASSAGING ARTISTICALLY DONE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, P. Arlington Hotel.